

Remarks

The first of the two matters previously mentioned is considered to rather clearly bring out a distinction between the highly alkaline species of cold fusion attributed to Fleischmanns and Pons (F & P) and the applicant's strongly acidic species of cold fusion. This initial matter pertains to the highly practical and important subject of what happens to and/or within an electrochemical cell when these different processes are carried out. At the present time both of these species are either always or almost always carried out using glass electrochemical cells. The reasons for this are not considered to be significantly important in distinguishing between the two distinctly different species of cold fusion,

It is important to note that glass as is commonly used in such cells is based on metal oxides which are well known to react with an alkali such as sodium oxide to form compounds which are normally somewhat reactive and which tend to be water soluble. This is easily established. Probably the Examiner will recall that for many , many years a standard method of analyzing something such as an unknown rock involved fusing the rock with a sodium compound so as to form water soluble sodium salts which could then be separated by being placed in solution and then analyzed.

To various extents the same type of thing is encountered with the F&P alkaline type cold fusion . The degree to which this occurs and to which other reactions occur is dependent upon a multiplicity of factors. These need not be discussed in considering that the reactions of the F&P alkaline process type can be considered detrimental and can be expected to be quite different from those encountered in the operation of a strongly acidic system as claimed by the Applicant. This is considered to show that the Applicant's process is patentably different from that of F&P.

The second item relates to the fact that hydrogen ions are significantly more

electrically conductive than those of deuterium. In carrying out the F&P type of alkaline cold fusion the electrical conductivity is considered to be of two primary types - that involving deuterium and that involving the alkaline electrolyte. It is believed that the Examiner can take judicial notice - and is requested to take such notice- of the fact that alkaline electrolytes as are used with F&P or F&P type alkaline cold fusion do not get as highly ionized as strong acids such as the sulfuric acid as used by the Applicant.

It is believed that these two matters discussed in the preceding will help the Examiner in distinguishing over the myriad references and combinations of references of record. In acting on this case he is requested to keep in mind that for centuries it has been common for those holding established views to ignore facts and ridicule anyone one who has the audacity to advance knowledge by stating apparent facts which are contrary to popular belief and, in addition to have the prevailing views gradually give way as the new views are increasingly accepted.

Thus, society initially rejected Galileo's views that the Earth is round - as some still do - in favor of the erroneous view that the Earth is flat and then gradually accepted these new concepts in spite of the fact that they went contra to "established" knowledge. The past work on alkaline cold fusion and the extensive literature relative to it created a body of knowledge which is comparable to the now discarded view that the earth is flat and, if knowledge is to progress it must be realized that this past alkaline cold fusion work really doesn't suggest what the Applicant is claiming.- acidic cold fusion.

As the Examiner is believed to know from such things as the papers presented on the generic subject of cold fusion at gatherings such as the recently held APS meeting in Denver Applicants acidic version of cold fusion has been increasingly

accepted by "the scientific community".

Respectfully submitted-

April 11, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Dash".

John Dash, Applicant, on behalf or himself and the assignee of the noted application.